IMPACT OF FINANCIAL INCLUSION ON ECONOMIC STATUS OF RURAL POOR IN UTTAR PRADESH: A CASE STUDY

A
SYNOPSIS

SUBMITTED IN
PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE DEGREE OF

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
IN
ECONOMICS

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SEPREMBER 2014

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1. INTRODUCTION

In this era of globalization, where the socio-economic boundaries seems to be vanished, the studies of about any field becomes wider, easier and cheaper. But what if when we blindly follow the pace and left behind the root of our origin.in this time Indian economy faces merely fluctuations among various socio-economic aspects like- poverty, unemployment, income inequality etc. We are, here focusing on economic condition as it play important factor in the progress of any country. To strengthen the root of India on the basis of economic condition policymakers has introduced the agenda of **Financial Inclusion.**

Financial inclusion is emerging as new paradigm of economic growth. It is designed to empower economically and socially excluded people by creating equal opportunities so that they could participate in and contribute to the nation building. The notion of inclusive financing is dynamic in nature and it has evolved since it's momentous. The concept of financial inclusion has been springing up as an important pre-requisite for financial stability and economic development. It accredit producers and households to monotonous their production and consumption of goods and services through which income is generated in an economy. Thus, financial inclusion drives income generation through increasing productive capacity especially among those without assets to start with and facilitates inclusive growth.

The origins of the current approach to financial inclusion can be traced to the United Nations initiative (2000,world summit) , which broadly described the main goals of inclusive finance as access to a range of financial services including savings, credit, insurance, remittance and other banking / payment services to all *'bankable'* households and enterprises at a reasonable cost.

Financial inclusion may be defined as the process of ensuring access to financial services and timely and adequate credit where needed by vulnerable group such a weaker sections and low income group at an affordable cost. Financial products and services are identified as basic banking services like deposit accounts, institutional loan access to payment, remittance facilities, and also life insurance services.

Financial inclusion refers to *"the process of ensuring access to financial services and timely and adequate credit where needed by vulnerable groups such as weaker sections and low income groups at an affordable cost*," (Chairperson: C. Rangarajan, 2008). United Nations defines "a financial sector that provides access to credit for all "bankable" people and firms and to savings and payments services for everyone". Inclusive finance does not require that everyone who is eligible use each of the services, but they should be able to choose use them if desired.

Financial inclusion is a multi-faceted concept with different concepts. Some of the commonly used concepts through which financial inclusion can be viewed are: **Access**, which refers to the *ability* to use *available* financial services and products from formal institutions Understanding levels of access may therefore require insight and analysis of potential barriers to opening and using a bank account for any purpose, such as cost and physical proximity of bank service points (branches, ATMs). **Quality** refers to the nature and depth of the relationship between the financial service provider and the consumer as well as the choices available and their levels of understanding of those choices and their implications. **Usage,** Concerned with more than basic adoption of banking services, usage focuses more on the *permanence* and *depth* of financial service / product use. In other words, determining usage requires more details about the regularity, frequency and duration of use over time. **Welfare,** This component measures the impact of access to finance on the socio-economic status of households measured through changes in the socio-economic status of households which indicates the improvement in wellbeing resulting from financial inclusion.(Alliance Of Financial Inclusion, 2010)

Source: Alliance of financial inclusion,2010

1.1 STATUS OF FINANCIAL INCLUSION IN INDIA

The idea of inclusive Financial system can be traced back to late 1960's, when banks were brought under the scheme of social control in year 1967, followed by nationalization of 14 major commercial banks in 1969. Banks nationalization in India marked a paradigm shift in focus of banking as it was intended to shift the focus from class banking to mass banking. The rationale of creating regional Rural Banks was also to take the banking services to the poor people. However, large parts of population including farmer households still remain unbanked. The new branch Authorization policy of Reserve Bank encourages the banks to open the branches in the under banked states. The new policy also places a lot of emphasis on the efforts made by banks to achieve financial inclusion and other policy objectives. But even after all efforts, the distribution of commercial bank branches shows that the states such as Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal and North-eastern states are under banked.

In India, financial inclusion first featured in 2005, when it was introduced from a pilot project in UT of Pondicherry, by K.C. Chakraborthy, the chairman of Indian Bank. Mangalam Village became the first village in India where all households were provided banking facilities. In addition to this, The Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India have been making concerted efforts to promote financial inclusion as one of the important national objectives of the country. For the support of financial inclusion, RBI proposed so many schemes like simplification in KYC norms, zero balance account, services for electronic payment etc.

Due to RBI's continuous efforts since 2005, the number of branches of scheduled commercial banks increased manifold from 68,681 in March 2006 to 1, 02,343 in March 2013, spread across length and breadth of the country. The number of banking outlets in villages with population more than 2000 as well as less than 2000 increased consistently since March 2010 in rural areas, the number of branches increased from 30,572 to 37,953 during March 2006 to March 2013. As compared with rural areas, number of branches in semi-urban areas increased more rapidly.

In Uttar Pradesh there are 14,625 such villages, of which about 8,100 villages have already been provided banking facilities through brick and mortar bank branch, business correspondents, mobile banks or kiosks. In UP, nine public sector banks viz. Allahabad Bank, Bank of Baroda, Bank of India, Canara Bank,Central Bank of India, Punjab National

Bank, State Bank of India, Syndicate Bank and Union Bank of India are working in the field of financial inclusion.

Etah district is part of Aligarh Division of Uttar Pradesh state. Etah District consists of 8 blocks and 185 villages and having mostly villages which are financially included i.e., 151 villages out of 185 villages. Banks which successfully accomplish financial inclusion practice in Etah district are Canara Bank, State Bank Of India and Punjab National Bank.

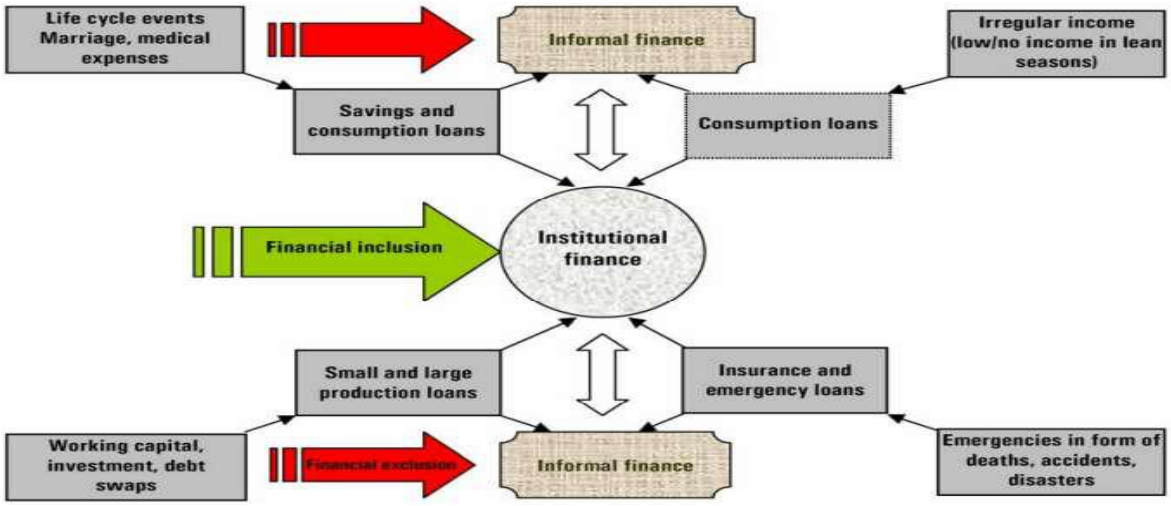
Jyotiba Phule Nagar district is a new name of Amroha district.it is one of the 71 district of district of Uttar Prades in northern India. According to Government of India the district is minority concentrated district in India on the basis of census 2011.It comprises of 6 blocks and 131 villages. Large number of villages among all are banked under the plan of financial inclusion i.e., is 124 villages. Prathama bank a regional rural bank is playing key role at Jyotiba Phule nagar for successful financial inclusion practices.

1.2 IMPORTANCE OF FINANCIAL INCLUSION FOR RURAL POOR

The panoramic view of Indian economy is dominated by rural societies. In India 68.84% (census 2011) population lives in rural area out of which 25.70% people are poor (Rural poor are those whose per day consumption expenditure is rupees 32 according to C.Rangrajan estimation 2014). These compromises marginal farmers, landless labourers, oral lessees, self-employed and unorganized sector enterprises, ethnic minorities and socially excluded groups, senior citizens and women. India is a developing nation so there is a need to develop this vast section of the poor's for achieving a desirable growth rate.

Financial needs of the poor arise from irregular pattern of earnings where they have no or low income during lean periods. Emergencies in the form of disasters or hospitalization and death also warrant unexpected expenses requiring finance. Financial Inclusion can play vital role in satisfying these need of the poor. Though it is unexpected, life cycle events like marriages also required customary expenses and hence often exceed the budgeted figures or even otherwise require the poor to borrow. Savings and insurance need are yet to pick up momentum; due to increasingly cash oriented function coupled with lack of earnings affected by seasonality, there arises need for smoothening income to facilitate consumption in lean periods in the absence of savings. The institutional finances being averse to the small marginal farmers, landless labourers are finally routed to the informal financiers. Also the

financial products and procedural hassles of formal institutional lenders do not match the requirement of the poor (Sangeetha K.Prathap, 2011)



Source: Adapted from published thesis: Financial Inclusion among SHG Fisher community in Kerala, Sangeeth Thesis, 2011

Banking services in rural areas help to usher economic revolution that changed the profile of the village and the life of its residents. Financial inclusion encourages saving habits. Besides nurturing the habit of saving among the masses, it will remove the apprehensions and fear from their mind towards the financial products and services. This will encourage poor or un/under-banked consumes to enter into or make better use of the financial mainstream. It will also persuade people to take credit for setting up new ventures. In a way provision of easy credit will encourage the first generation entrepreneurs to initiate new venture ; aggravate the capital formation in the society; create new employment opportunities and thus will help in escalating the economic development of the country.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Anzoategui Diego, (2014) investigates the impact of remittances on financial inclusion and find that although remittances have a positive impact on financial inclusion by promoting the use of deposit accounts, they do not have a significant and robust effect on the demand for and use of credit from formal institutions.

Goran Amidzic et. al, (2014) leverages the IMF's Financial Access Survey (FAS) database to construct a new composite index of financial inclusion. The new composite index uses factor analysis to derive a weighting methodology.

Tuesta David et. al, (2013) observed that insufficiency or variability of income and self-exclusion are the most important barriers in financial inclusion. They are influenced by three

types of factors: 1) variables that denote individual vulnerability, such as income level, gender, education and occupation; 2) geographical variables with respect to the size of the community in which the individual lives (towns with a population of less than 15,000 or more than 15,000; and 3) variables that appear related to a preference for the informal financial market, such as the capacity to respond to exogenous shocks and belonging to households with a capacity to save.

K. A. Shreenivasan, P. Vaijayanthi, Kaundinya Narsimha, (2013) have discussed in their conference paper that depriving access to credit claims is a key barrier that denies the poor, the right to take advantage of investment opportunities.

Report of CRISIL, (2013) reported that the level of financial inclusion has consistently been on the rise since 2009. The driving reason for this growth has been primarily due to an improvement in deposit penetration. The authorities now need to focus on the other two parameters (branch and credit penetration).

Vohra Sushma, (2013) reported that deepening financial system and widening its reach is crucial in terms accelerating the growth and achieve equitable objectives. With sudden burst in entrepreneur drive across the country will require additional financial support to nurture them. With pressure for credit delivery will need to mobilize additional resources from a wider deposit base.

Swamy Vighneswara, (2013) reported the importance of gender dimension analysing the impact of financial inclusion on economic impact of poor households. He finds that gender of participating poor undoubtedly affects the outcomes of financial inclusion programme.

R Satya, Chakrabarty and Pal Rupayan, (2013) develop an axiomatic measure of financial inclusion. They demonstrate that supply side data on banking services can be usefully employed to measure financial inclusion.

Koker De Louis And Jentzsch Nicola, (2013) observed that The Financial Action Task Force embraces financial inclusion as complementary to anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing, as it enhances transparency. This support is based on the premise that the increased use of formal financial services leads to a reduction of usage of informal services. They present evidence on eight African countries that both are not negatively associated. Moreover, informal employment and cash preference reduce the inclination to use mobile

financial services. If an increase in transparency acts as disincentive to use formal services, the alignment of financial inclusion and integrity will fail.

Mishra Mahendra, (2013) observed that there is a need to create greater awareness about the banking services in order to bring the urban poor under the banking network. Proper management of money by the urban poor is critically important for meeting their life cycle as well as investment needs. There is scope to plug non-essential expenses and increase their savings behaviour.

GPFI ,(2013) proposed the goals targets and goals of financial inclusion by knowing that it has positive impact on attractive to stakeholders interested in expanding financial inclusion, which will helps to lead the better financial inclusion in developing countries.

Allen Franklin et. al, (2012) reported that the factors associated with perceived barriers to account ownership among those who are financially excluded and find that these individuals report lower barriers in countries with lower costs of accounts and greater penetration of financial service providers.

Roy Culpeper, (2012) observed that greater access to finance is crucial to reducing poverty and inequality. Most households and firms in developing countries are excluded from access to financial services. It also identifies a number of policy prescriptions to make financial services more accessible to the great majority of households and firms. These rely primarily on improving the financial infrastructure and building the capacity of existing service providers, principally microfinance institutions (MFIs) and commercial banks.

Mowl Jensen Amy, (2012) observed that For savings and loan products, the opportunity cost of time lost to travel and waiting is high and customers are sensitive to this time loss; documentation requirements are a substantial burden, and that transaction costs raise the overall price of financial services and may help to explain low demand. However, in the case of savings products, the customers highly value the account as a means of preventing ―impulse spending, and incurring a positive transaction cost to access funds may be a desirable product feature.

Eduardo Diniz, Birochi Rene and Pozzebon Marlei, (2012) observed that successful experiences with financial inclusion in developing countries are associated with the use of *information and communication technology* (ICT)-*based branchless banking.* Financial inclusion through the correspondents' process positively contributes to local socio-economic

development but, at the same time, presents clear negative signs such as low-income population over-indebtedness, reproduction of social exclusion practices and reinforcement of power asymmetries. They conclude that although access to financial resources is a fundamental way to promote local development to low-income population, such access should be accompanied by other inclusive mechanisms like financial education in order to be effective.

Roy Debesh, (2012) emphasized that out of 600,000 habitations in the country; only about 5 percent have a commercial bank branch. Also only about 57 percent of the population across the country has bank account (savings), and this ratio is much lower in the North-Eastern states. Further, 13 percent of the population has debit cards and 2 percent has credit cards. India has a significantly low level of financial penetration compared with OECD countries.

Mukherjee Arup and Chakraborty Sabyasachi, (2012) observed that Promotion of financial inclusion has been an important social and financial need across countries. In India, the primary responsibility of ensuring financial inclusion lies with the commercial banks subject to guidelines of the central bank (RBI). However, due to the huge size and diversity of population the commercial banks have been taking the assistance of various social and financial entities like co-operative banks, regional rural banks (RRBs), self-help groups (SHGs), joint liability groups, and other non-banking finance companies (NBFCs).

Klapper Leora et. al, (2012) described a new set of indicators that measure how adults in 148 economies save, borrow, make payments, and manage risk. The data show that 50 percent of adults worldwide have an account at a formal financial institution, though account penetration varies widely across regions, income groups and individual characteristics. In addition, 22 percent of adults report having saved at a formal financial institution in the past 12 months, and 9 percent report having taken out a new loan from a bank, credit union or microfinance institution in the past year. Although half of adults around the world remain unbanked, at least 35 percent of them report barriers to account use that might be addressed by public policy. Among the most commonly reported barriers are high cost, physical distance, and lack of proper documentation, though there are significant differences across regions and individual characteristics.

Koehler Christel, (2012)reported that A growing number of businesses are developing strategies aimed at combining ethics and a more united client approach in their market activities. These strategies go beyond corporate social responsibility policies and sponsorship,

relying on a virtuous cycle between ethics and business known as "social business". Postal operators, and particularly postal banks, are at the forefront of developing this strategy.

The Economist, (2012) report indicated that the financial exclusion is a global issue. In that report the World Bank estimates that, in some countries, fewer than 10 per cent of people have access to financial services of any kind. But even in developed countries, the harsh realities of exclusion are just as real. The global emerging challenges in access to finance, access to resources and use of financial services remains a big constraint. Two thirds of the adult population in developing countries or 2.7 billion people lack access to basic formal financial services, such as savings or checking accounts.

Pal Rupayan and Pal Rama, (2012) analyses income related inequality in financial inclusion in India using a representative household level survey data, linked to State-level factors. It shows that (a) the extent of financial exclusion is quite severe among households across all income groups, (b) income related inequality in financial inclusion varies widely across sub-national regions in India, but it is quite high in most of the cases, (c) income related inequality in financial inclusion cannot be considered as synonymous to income inequality. A notable result is that greater availability of banking services fosters financial inclusion, particularly among the poor.

Report of Ingenico Corporate Communication,(2012) reported that Financial inclusion can only be developed with an integrated approach, providing a secure system for all its stakeholders. Micro finance platform developers provide centralized systems to run the operations.

Chakrabarty. K.C, (2011) reported that Banks should take extra care to ensure that the poor are not driven away from banking because the technology interface is unfriendly. This requires training the banks frontline staff and managers as well as Business Correspondents on the human side of banking.

APEC (2011) reported that financial inclusion of the unbanked/ under banked is the buzzword in the financial circle, it is imperative that this trend be supported by policies and action plans that would ensure financial transparency and protection of the rights of consumers to maintain equilibrium of benefits to all stakeholders.

Tejani Rachana,(2011) observed that there is lot of opportunity for the commercial banks to explore the rural unbanked areas. Though RRBs and PACS have good coverage but most of them are running into losses. Again, the number of kisan credit cards issued and the amount

of credit granted under it is also showing a declining trend. Commercial banks should seize this opportunity rather than looking at it as a social obligation.

Agrawal Reena ,(2011) observed that Financial exclusion is a serious concern among SC,ST,OBC and women households as well as small businesses, mainly located in semi-urban and rural areas. Small business may suffer due to loss of access to middle class, and higher-income consumers, higher cash handling costs, delays in remittances of money, lots of reliance on private money lenders for small credits.

GPFI (2011) recommendation to support global and national financial inclusion data efforts and subsequently endorsed the G20 Basic Set of financial inclusion indicators with the aim of deepening the understanding of the financial inclusion landscape, including indicators on the quality of financial service provisioning and consumption.

G20 Report, (2011) financial access provides an environment where the common people have access to the formal financial institutional system and thereby are able to access various financial products such as deposits, credit, and micro-insurance/pension safe funds transfer at affordable prices and with ease of access. The access should be to any financial instrument. Thus financial inclusion is the process of facilitating the access of those sectors/segments of the population which are denied these facilities to become a part of the formal financial system, either as individuals or as groups.

Demirguc-Kunt,(2010) observed that, "Without inclusive financial systems, poor individuals, and small enterprises need to rely on their personal wealth or internal resources to invest in their education, become entrepreneurs, or take advantage of promising growth opportunitie.

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation,(August 2010) observed that there is growing awareness that absence of retail distribution is the binding constraint in the delivery of financial services to poor people. There is a strong tide of support in many developing countries for the idea that technology-based solutions, including mobile-phone based ones, can allow a leap-frogging in mass-market financial service delivery systems. Mobile communications, in particular, can bridge distances for people living in remote areas and reduce transaction costs for poor people whose financial needs require small balances and transaction sizes.

Chakrabarty. K.C, (2010) reported that current policy objective of inclusive growth with stability is not possible without achieving universal Financial Inclusion. Thus, financial

inclusion is no longer a policy choice today but a policy compulsion. And as agents entrusted with the task of achieving financial inclusion, the role of the mainstream financial sector in achieving inclusive growth becomes central.

Ramji Minakshi, (2009) the study was an attempt to understand the process behind the recent financial inclusion drives in India in the specific context of Gulbarga district in Karnataka. This study finds that the financial inclusion drive, while implemented with a great deal of enthusiasm by banks and bank officials, does not resonate with low-income households. While the actual drive itself suffers from several inconsistencies, the usage of accounts opened is abysmally low.

Cull Robert,(2009) reported that In recent years, the number of surveys of access to and use of financial services has multiplied, but little is known about whether the data generated are comparable across countries, or within the same country over time. This paper reports results from a randomized experiment in Ghana to test whether the identity of the respondent and the inclusion of product-specific cues in questions affect the reported rates of household usage of financial services. The analysis shows that rates of household usage are almost identical when the head reports on behalf of the household and when the rate is tabulated from a full enumeration of household use.

Sarma Mandira and Pais Jesim, (2008) analysed the history that in India the concept of financial inclusion was started in the years of 1904 as Cooperative movement, and then it gained momentum in 1969 when 14 major commercial banks of the country were nationalized and lead bank scheme was introduced shortly thereafter From the that year the majority of bank branches were opened in large numbers across the country and even in the areas which were hitherto being neglected. However, there is a severe gap in financial access which needs special attention. So many studies have proved that lack of inclusion or rather exclusion from the banking system results in a loss of 1 per cent to the GDP. Thus, the RBI concluded that the financial inclusion is not just a socio-political imperative but also an economic one and realized the gravity of the problem. Finally the Reserve Bank of India made the Mid Term Review of Monetary Policy (2005-06), urged the banks to make financial inclusion as one of their prime objectives.

Jones .A Paul, (2008) analysed the changing role of co-operative credit unions in tackling poverty and promoting financial inclusion in Britain. And conclude that credit unions are best

placed within the financial services industry to make an impact within financially excluded communities.

Valpy FitzGerald, (2008) observed that liberalisation of financial markets allows financial deepening which reflects an increasing use of financial intermediation by savers and investors and the monetization of the economy, and allows efficient flow of resources among people and institutions over time. A large financial system should also be more effective at allocating capital and monitoring the use of funds as there are significant economies of scale in this function. Greater availability of financing can also increase the resilience of the economy to external shocks, helping to smooth consumption and investment patterns. More generally, a financial system plays an important function in transforming and reallocating risk in an economy.

Latifee.I.H, (2008) Observed that, for positive change in the lives of the bottom half of the population we must give due attention to the financial inclusion and policymakers should focus on providing microcredit as a human right.

Honohan,(2008) reported the four central functions of finance are: mobilizing savings; allocating capital; monitoring the use of credit funds by entrepreneurs; and transforming risk by pooling and repackaging it. These functions need to be buttressed by legal, regulatory, and informational structures that enhance the quality of the financial system, which cannot be measured simply by looking at the scale or the breadth of the system.

Kelkar Vijay, (2008) reported that financial inclusion will have a significant impact on our economy. And considered it as a quasi-public good. According to him financial inclusion has a positive impact on farmer's ineptness and it is will lead to the rapid modernization of Indian agriculture.

World Bank Policy Research Report, (2008) Reported that small firms and the poor disproportionately benefit these groups. For poor households, though credit is the high priority, financial service is needed by the small firms and the poor households depend on these intermediaries for good savings, payment services and insurance.

Claessens, S, (2006) analysed that financial services is far from universal in many countries, especially developing countries. Universal access to financial services has not been a public policy objective in most countries and would likely be difficult to achieve

Mohan, (2006) financial exclusion signifies lack of access by certain segments of the society to appropriate, low-cost, fair and safe financial products and services from mainstream providers. Financial exclusion is thus a key policy concern, because the options for operating a household budget, or a micro/small enterprise, without mainstream financial services can often be expensive. This process becomes self-reinforcing and can often be an important factor in social exclusion, especially for communities with limited access to financial products, particularly in rural areas.

United Nations, (2006) report emphasized that exclusion may also have resulted from a variety of structural factors such as unavailability of products suiting their requirements, stringent documentation and collateral requirements and increased competition in financial services. There has also been particular emphasis on sociocultural factors that matter for an individual to access financial services.

Twelfth Report of House of Commons Treasury Committee, (2005-2006) observed that saving is not accorded the same priority in the Government's strategy for promoting financial inclusion as credit, advice and banking. Savings, and the problems of making saving worthwhile and beneficial for those on lower incomes, are integral to any effective strategy on financial inclusion.

Leeladhar, (2005) observed that despite making significant improvements in all areas relating to financial viability, profitability and competitiveness, there are concerns that banks have not been able to include vast segment of the population, especially the underprivileged sections of the society, into the fold of basic banking services.

Beck Thorsten et. al, (2004) analysed that whether financial development is pro-poor: Does financial development disproportionately raise the income of the poor? And find that the answer is yes: Financial intermediary development reduces income inequality by disproportionately boosting the income of the poor and therefore reduces poverty.

Kirkpatrick, (2000) Highlighted that Finance is an important part for the human development. Financial development is considered to be an essential factor in the economic growth of a country. So far, many studies have noted that a well-functioning financial system that mobilizes savings, allocates resources, and facilitates risk management contributes to economic growth by supporting capital accumulation, improving investment efficiency, and promoting technological innovation.

Kempson et al, (2000) reported that in many countries, many non-poor individuals, micro, small and medium entrepreneurs also have difficulty in accessing financial services. The most conspicuous dimension is that many of the low- income segments of the population do not have access to even the very basic financial services.

Karlan Dean, reported that Expanding access to financial services holds the promise to help reduce poverty and spur economic development. But, as a practical matter, commercial banks have faced challenges expanding access to poor and low-income households in developing economies, and non-profits have had limited reach

3. NEED OF THE STUDY

The study of financial inclusion is highly important for the society because consequences of financial exclusion may be quite harmful. Financial exclusion may generate lower investment resulting from difficulties in getting access to credit or gaining credit from informal sector at very high interest rate. Particularly, without broad and easy access consequences may be gave for the small business sector and poor section of the society (Beok.et al,2004, Levine 2005, Galor and Zeira 1993,Honohan 2004).A well-developed financial system is highly important for economic development.it is likely that through entry of new firms financial development will promote economic growth (klapper et al,2004).

India has sufficient schemes, rules, and directives aimed at expanding banking coverage and ensuring service to the unbanked population particularly social groups. There is no end of schemes, plans, and regulations aimed at providing financial services and products to the poor people.

Various researches till date have been undertaken on financial inclusion as impact of financial inclusion on poverty eradication, employment generation and growth acceleration. There are lots of researches which focus on inclusion of excluded people, barriers in financial inclusion etc. Reviews also perceive effectively the importance of access and usage of financial services for the unbanked people. Still there is a long way for further studies to assess the impact of financial inclusion on rural people**.**Against this backdrop researcher has chosen the topic entitled **"Impact of Financial Inclusion on Economic Status of Rural Poor In Uttar Pradesh: A Case Study"**

Financial inclusion is one of the most reliable and effective tool to attain inclusive growth. Economy cannot be develop as a whole by excluding poor and marginalized people whose contribution strengthen the pillar of the economy. In India there are multiple socio-economic hindrances that members of particular group's experience, which limits their access to resources, technology, education, finance and market as well as quality of life (Planning commission, 2011*)*. In this context, financial inclusion can play a noteworthy role in improvement of economic status of the rural poor's by providing the financial services. Therefore it is identical momentous to study the impact of financial inclusion on the economic status of rural poor.

The present research work will be useful for bank officials, government policy makers in framing future strategies for the financial inclusion in rural area.

4. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To make the study systematic, and to achieve the principal objective of investigating the impact of financial inclusion on economic status of rural poor, the following specific objectives have been outlined:

1. To assess the present status of financial inclusion in India.
2. To formulate the index of financial inclusion for Uttar Pradesh.
3. To analyse the usage of financial services by rural poor of Etah District and Jyotiba Phule Nagar District.
4. To analyse the impact of financial inclusion on economic status of rural poor of Etah District and Jyotiba Phule Nagar District.
5. To determine the factors responsible for the financial inclusion of rural poor of Etah District and Jyotiba Phule Nagar District.
6. To prepare an action plan for the enhancement of financial inclusion in Uttar Pradesh.

5. HYPOTHESIS

On account of the outlined objectives, the following null hypotheses have been postulated

H_{01} : There is no significant difference in the usage of financial services by rural poor of Etah District and Jyotiba Phule Nagar District..

H_{02} : There is significant impact of financial inclusion on economic status of rural poor of Etah District and Jyotiba Phule Nagar District.

6. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In order to find an impact of financial inclusion on economic status of rural poor in Uttar Pradesh and to make this study more relevant, systematic and specific, the following research methodology has been proposed. Special emphasis will be given to the rural poor households of Uttar Pradesh which are having bank account. For this purpose Descriptive and Analytical Research method will be used.

6.1 SOURCES OF DATA

The study is based on the primary as well as secondary data. To analyse the Impact of financial inclusion on economic status of rural poor, a Primary data will be collected through self-structured questionnaire and interview.

The types of question to be asked will be both open-ended and closed-ended. To test the validity and reliability of the structure of questionnaire and to find out whether the purpose will be fulfilled a pilot study will be conducted.

The Secondary data will be collected to study the present status of financial inclusion through annual reports of RBI, Report of State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC), articles, websites, magazines, research papers, journals, and books etc.

6.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The proposed study is a case study of Uttar Pradesh ,According to 2011-12 poverty estimates by Tendulkar methodology, Uttar Pradesh is the poorest state among the states of India having poor population 598.19 lakh (Annexure 1).Among the rural poor of the Uttar Pradesh the sample respondents will be drawn. The selection of sample respondents will be selected through multistage sampling in the following manner:

6.2.1 Selection of District: The two districts of Uttar Pradesh i.e., Etah District and Jyotiba Phule Nagar District have been selected on the basis of highest percentage of banked villages. (Annexure 2)

6.2.2 Selection of Villages: The sample villages will selected from total banked villages of two sample districts i.e., Etah District and Jyotiba Phule Nagar District. Out of banked villages of each sample district, 10% banked villages will be randomly selected. Therefore the total sample villages for proposed study will be 27 villages. (15 villages from Etah District + 12 villages from Jyotiba Phule Nagar District) .(Annexure 3)

6.2.3 Selection of Sample Respondent: 15 rural poor will be selected conveniently from each sample village. Thus the total numbers of rural poor which will be surveyed for the study is 405 (15*15=**225** from Etah district and 12*15=**180** from Jyotiba Phule Nagar district).

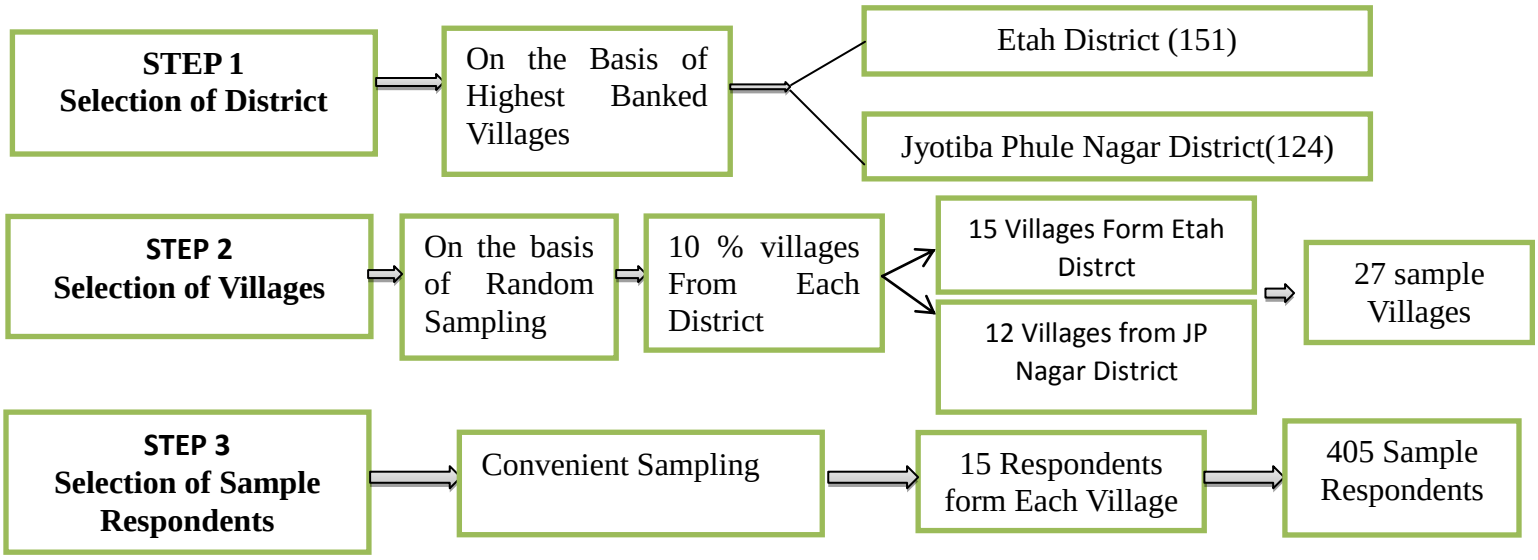


Figure : 6.1 Selection Of Sample

6.3 Statistical Tools/ Techniques: Appropriate descriptive and inferential tools/techniques will be used to analyze data to draw inferences. Percentage, Ratios, Averages, Chi-square and Regression Analysis, etc. will be used to analyze the data. To test the hypothesis Z test, ANOVA test will be applied.

In addition to the above mentioned statistical tool/ techniques, the researcher can also add more tools/ techniques as per the requirement of the collected data.

6.4 Computer Software: MS-Excel and SPSS

6.5 Variables for Proposed Study

6.5.1 Independent Variable: Financial Inclusion

6.5.2 Dependent Variable: Income, consumption, employment and standard of living, etc.

6.6 Time Period: To find the impact of financial inclusion on economic status of rural poor, the "Pre –Post" effect will be carried out. The time period of the study will be 2005-2015.

Table: 6.1 Research Methodology

S.No	OBJECTIVES	SOURCES OF DATA	INDICATORS
1	To assess the present status of financial inclusion in India.	Secondary Data Source	-
2	To formulate the index of financial inclusion for Uttar Pradesh.	Primary Data Source	Banking Penetration Availability Of Banking Services Usage Of the Banking System
3	To analyse the usage of financial services by rural poor of sample districts.(Etah District and Jyotiba Phule Nagar district District)	Primary Data Source	Use of Bank Account Savings Borrowings Payments Insurance
4	To analyse the impact of financial inclusion on economic status of rural poor of sample districts. (Etah District and Jyotiba Phule Nagar district)	Primary Data Source	Income Employment Consumption Expenditure and standard of living, etc
5	To determine the factors responsible for the financial inclusion of rural poor of sample districts. (Etah District and Jyotiba Phule Nagar district District)	Primary Data Source	-
6	To prepare an action plan for the enhancement of financial inclusion in Uttar Pradesh.	Primary Data Source and Secondary Source	-

Table 6.1 shows the objectives and related indicators to achieve proposed objective.

Description of indicators mentioned in table 6.1

- **Banking penetration:** It is measured as a ratio of bank accounts to the total population.
- **Availability of Banking Services:** Availability of banking services provides an indication to the number of bank outlets available per 1000 people to deliver financial services. The bank outlets may include the brick and mortar branches, ATMs, business correspondents, etc.
- **Usage of Banking Services:** It determines the usage of banking services going beyond mere opening of accounts. Therefore, this is evaluated on the basis of outstanding deposits and credits.
- **Use of Bank Accounts:** Percentage of adults with an account at a formal financial institution.
- **Savings:** Percentage of adults who saved within the past 12 months using a formal financial institution.
- **Borrowings:** Percentage of adults who borrowed within the past 2 months from a formal financial institution percentage of adults with an outstanding loan to purchase a home or an apartment.
- **Payments:** Percentage of adults who used a formal account to receive wages or government payments within the past 12 months percentage of adults who used a formal account to receive or send money to family members living elsewhere within the past 12 months
- **Insurance:** Percentage of adults who personally purchased a health insurance. Percentage of adults who are employed in farming, forestry or fishing and have personally paid for crop, rainfall or livestock insurance.
- **Income:** Financial inclusion helps in mobilizing the income of the weaker sections of the society and provides them an opportunity to gain something on their savings in terms of interest.
- **Employment:** Financial inclusion increases the employment opportunities as more and more people are recruited for meeting the demand of employees in the financial system for instance the recruitment of people in RRB's (Regional Rural Banks)
- **Consumption Expenditure:** Financial inclusion of poor people helps to increase their income as providing them employment. This change in income changes the consumption patter of the poor.

- **Standard of Living:** Change in the income level of household will change the standard of living i.e., housing condition, water facility, sanitation.etc

7. Proposed Chapterization

Chapter I: Introduction

Chapter II: Review of Literature

Chapter III: Status of Financial Inclusion in India

Chapter IV: Financial Inclusion in Uttar Pradesh

- Financial Inclusion in Etah District
- Financial Inclusion in Jyotiba Phule Nagar District

Chapter V: Impact Assessment of Financial Inclusion on Economic Status of Rural Poor

Chapter VI: Action Plan for Enhancement of Financial inclusion In Rural Area.

Chapter VII: Conclusion and Recommendations

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ANNEXURE I

Number and Percentage of Population below Poverty Line by States - 2011-12 (Tendulkar Methodology)

S.No.	States	Rural		Urban		Total	
		% age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	% age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	% age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	10.96	61.80	5.81	16.98	9.20	78.78
2	Arunachal Pradesh	38.93	4.25	20.33	0.66	34.67	4.91
3	Assam	33.89	92.06	20.49	9.21	31.98	101.27
4	Bihar	34.06	320.40	31.23	37.75	33.74	358.15
5	Chhattisgarh	44.61	88.90	24.75	15.22	39.93	104.11
6	Delhi	12.92	0.50	9.84	16.46	9.91	16.96
7	Goa	6.81	0.37	4.09	0.38	5.09	0.75
8	Gujarat	21.54	75.35	10.14	26.88	16.63	102.23
9	Haryana	11.64	19.42	10.28	9.41	11.16	28.83
10	Himachal Pradesh	8.48	5.29	4.33	0.30	8.06	5.59
11	Jammu & Kashmir	11.54	10.73	7.20	2.53	10.35	13.27
12	Jharkhand	40.84	104.09	24.83	20.24	36.96	124.33
13	Karnataka	24.53	92.80	15.25	36.96	20.91	129.76
14	Kerala	9.14	15.48	4.97	8.46	7.05	23.95
15	Madhya Pradesh	35.74	190.95	21.00	43.10	31.65	234.06
16	Maharashtra	24.22	150.56	9.12	47.36	17.35	197.92
17	Manipur	38.80	7.45	32.59	2.78	36.89	10.22
18	Meghalaya	12.53	3.04	9.26	0.57	11.87	3.61
19	Mizoram	35.43	1.91	6.36	0.37	20.40	2.27
20	Nagaland	19.93	2.76	16.48	1.00	18.88	3.76
21	Odisha	35.69	126.14	17.29	12.39	32.59	138.53
22	Punjab	7.66	13.35	9.24	9.82	8.26	23.18
23	Rajasthan	16.05	84.19	10.69	18.73	14.71	102.92
24	Sikkim	9.85	0.45	3.66	0.06	8.19	0.51
25	Tamil Nadu	15.83	59.23	6.54	23.40	11.28	82.63
26	Tripura	16.53	4.49	7.42	0.75	14.05	5.24
27	Uttarakhand	11.62	8.25	10.48	3.35	11.26	11.60
28	**Uttar Pradesh**	**30.40**	**479.35**	**26.06**	**118.84**	**29.43**	**598.19***
29	West Bengal	22.52	141.14	14.66	43.83	19.98	184.98
30	Puducherry	17.06	0.69	6.30	0.55	9.69	1.24
31	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.57	0.04	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.04
32	Chandigarh	1.64	0.004	22.31	2.34	21.81	2.35
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	62.59	1.15	15.38	0.28	39.31	1.43
34	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	12.62	0.26	9.86	0.26
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	3.44	0.02	2.77	0.02
	All India	25.70	2166.58	13.70	531.25	21.92	2697.83

Source- Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12, Government of India Planning Commission July 2013

Notes: 1. Population as on 1st March 2012 has been used for estimating number of persons below poverty line. (2011 Census population extrapolated)

2. Poverty line of Tamil Nadu has been used for Andaman and Nicobar Island.

3. Urban Poverty Line of Punjab has been used for both rural and urban areas of Chandigarh.

4. Poverty Line of Maharashtra has been used for Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

5. Poverty line of Goa has been used for Daman & Diu.

6. Poverty Line of Kerala has been used for Lakshadweep.

ANNEXURE II

DISTRICT WISE SUMMARY OF BANKED VILLAGES IN UTTAR PRADESH

S.No	Name Of District	Number Of Village	Number Of Banked Village	% Of Banked Village
1	Gonda	199	58	29.15
2	Jalaun	139	41	29.5
3	Mahoba	76	13	17.1
4	Sonbhadra	125	9	7.2
5	Shrawasti	124	18	14.5
6	Seetapur	329	39	11.9
7	Mirzapur	156	17	10.9
8	Kheri	475	67	14.10
9	Hamirpur	144	29	20.14
10	Chitrakut	94	16	13.6
11	Banda	118	25	21.2
12	Balrampur	236	13	5.5
13	Bahraich	436	28	6.42
14	Allahabad	463	139	29.8
15	Ambedkar Nagar	177	20	11.29
16	Bareilly	329	44	13.37
17	Faizabaad	456	78	17.10
18	Fatehabaad	294	53	18.02
19	Kanpur Dehat	225	39	17.33
20	Kanpur Nagar	200	147	73.5
21	Kaushambi	196	22	11.22
22	Pilibhit	152	26	17.12
23	Pratapgarh	564	48	8.5
24	Raebareli	375	71	18.9
25	Rampur	193	37	19.17
26	Shahjahanpur	172	37	21.51
27	Sultanpur	422	51	14.8
28	Barabanki	331	49	14.8
29	Farrukhabad	247	40	16.19

30	Hardoi	496	66	13.3
31	Kannauj	204	20	9.8
32	Lucknow	214	26	12.15
33	Mainpuri	211	34	16.1
34	Unnao	298	49	16.44
35	Etah	185	151	81.6
36	Aligarh	422	52	12.32
37	Kashiram Nagar	237	19	8.8
38	Agra	238	33	13.86
39	Mahamaya Nagar	173	24	13.8
40	Auraiya	141	23	15.6
41	Baliya	369	44	11.9
42	Devariya	310	53	17.09
43	Etawah	151	29	19.20
44	Kusinagar	454	59	12.9
45	Budaun	341	68	19.9
46	Bijnor	299	191	63.87
47	Bulandsehar	170	70	41.76
48	Jhansi	151	17	47.0
49	Lalitpur	77	23	29.87
50	Muzaffarnagar	512	392	76.56
51	Saharanpur	482	201	41.70
52	Basti	107	27	25.23
53	Firozabad	227	14	6.16
54	Gorakhpur	283	30	10.6
55	Maharajganj	531	42	7.9
56	Sant Kabir Nagar	33	6	18.18
57	Sidharth Nagar	191	35	23.17
58	Bagpat	166	24	14.4
59	G.B.Nagar	117	19	16.2
60	Gaziabad	257	41	15.9
61	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	137	124	90.5
62	Mathura	213	117	54.9

63	Meerut	301	50	16.6
64	Moradabad	444	62	13.9
65	Azamgarh	238	84	35.29
66	Bhadrohi	159	14	8.8
67	Chandauli	199	29	14.5
68	Gazipur	415	126	3.02
69	Jaunpur	181	75	18.07
70	Mau	202	31	15.3
71	Baranas	286	36	12.5

*__Source__ : State Level Banking Committee Of Uttar Pradesh, http://www.slbcup.com/FI2000.html

ANNEXURE III

List of Banked and Unbanked Villages in Etah District and Jyotiba Phule District

S.NO	Distric Name	Block Name	Village Name	Banked	Unbanked
1	ETAH	SHITALPUR	SONSA	Banked	
2	ETAH	SHITALPUR	KHAOUA	Banked	
3	ETAH	SHITALPUR	NEORAI	Banked	
4	ETAH	SHITALPUR	ASRAULI	Banked	
5	ETAH	SHITALPUR	CHAMKARI	Banked	
6	ETAH	SHITALPUR	RARPATT	Banked	
7	ETAH	SAKIT	GADIASILAM	Banked	
8	ETAH	SAKIT	SENAKALA		Unbanked
9	ETAH	NIDHOLI	ORNI	Banked	
10	ETAH	NIDHOLI	MANAURA	Banked	
11	ETAH	MAREHRA	RASOOLPUR	Banked	
12	ETAH	MAREHRA	FIROZPUR	Banked	
13	ETAH	MAREHRA	PIDORA	Banked	
14	ETAH	MAREHRA	SOHRA	Banked	
15	ETAH	MAREHRA	DHARPAS	Banked	
16	ETAH	MAREHRA	GIRORA	Banked	
17	ETAH	MAREHRA	BAMNOI	Banked	
18	ETAH	JALESAR	KOSMA	Banked	
19	ETAH	JALESAR	BICHPURI	Banked	
20	ETAH	JALESAR	TIMRAUA	Banked	
21	ETAH	JAITHRA	TIKHATPUR	Banked	
22	ETAH	JAITHRA	DARAULI	Banked	
23	ETAH	JAITHRA	KHETUPUA	Banked	
24	ETAH	JAITHRA	LALPUR	Banked	
25	ETAH	JAITHRA	BICHAND	Banked	
26	ETAH	JAITHRA	BANIA		Unbanked
27	ETAH	JAITHRA	AHRAI		Unbanked
28	ETAH	JAITHRA	HARSINGH	Banked	
29	ETAH	JAITHRA	BAHGON	Banked	
30	ETAH	JAITHRA	TAGAWAN	Banked	
31	ETAH	JAITHRA	KHINYA		Unbanked
32	ETAH	JAITHRA	DARAULI	Banked	
33	ETAH	AWAGARH	KUSWA	Banked	
34	ETAH	AWAGARH	BARBODE	Banked	
35	ETAH	JAITHRA	BHAUPURA		Unbanked
36	ETAH	SHITALPUR	PAWAS		Unbanked
37	ETAH	SHITALPUR	BANGAON	Banked	
38	ETAH	MAREHRA	SEORAI	Banked	

39	ETAH	SHITALPUR	BHAGWANDAS	Banked	
40	ETAH	SHITALPUR	ETAHDEHAT	Banked	
41	ETAH	AWAGARH	MITROL	Banked	
42	ETAH	SHITALPUR	BHAGIPUR	Banked	
43	ETAH	SHITALPUR	RAMPUR	Banked	
44	ETAH	SHITALPUR	BARTHAR	Banked	
45	ETAH	SAKIT	DHUMANA	Banked	
46	ETAH	SAKIT	BHAGWANT	Banked	
47	ETAH	SAKIT	REEWAN	Banked	
48	ETAH	NIDHOLI	SENTHARA	Banked	
49	ETAH	NIDHOLI	HORONI	Banked	
50	ETAH	NIDHOLI	RAMNAGAR	Banked	
51	ETAH	NIDHOLI	SIRAON	Banked	
52	ETAH	NIDHOLI	SONGRA	Banked	
53	ETAH	NIDHOLI	BARGAON	Banked	
54	ETAH	NIDHOLI	BHADWAS		Unbanked
55	ETAH	NIDHOLI	JINAWAR		Unbanked
56	ETAH	NIDHOLI	DHOLESH	Banked	
57	ETAH	MAREHRA	JANHAI	Banked	
58	ETAH	MAREHRA	LODAMAI	Banked	
59	ETAH	MAREHRA	TILOKPR		Unbanked
60	ETAH	MAREHRA	SEEP	Banked	
61	ETAH	MAREHRA	CHANDNI	Banked	
62	ETAH	JALESAR	HASANGRH	Banked	
63	ETAH	JALESAR	BARASAMPUR	Banked	
64	ETAH	JALESAR	SHAMSAU	Banked	
65	ETAH	JALESAR	takhawan		Unbanked
66	ETAH	JAITHRA	GANPATI		Unbanked
67	ETAH	AWAGARH	GANESHP	Banked	
68	ETAH	AWAGARH	MISAKLA		Unbanked
69	ETAH	AWAGARH	BARAI	Banked	
70	ETAH	AWAGARH	JARANI	Banked	
71	ETAH	ALIGANJ	BHADX	Banked	
72	ETAH	ALIGANJ	KALUAPR	Banked	
73	ETAH	ALIGANJ	ALIPUR	Banked	
74	ETAH	ALIGANJ	TATINGRA	Banked	
75	ETAH	ALIGANJ	HATSARI	Banked	
76	ETAH	ALIGANJ	KARSULIA	Banked	
77	ETAH	ALIGANJ	NAYAGAON	Banked	
78	ETAH	ALIGANJ	GARHIAJAGAN	Banked	
79	ETAH	ALIGANJ	BAJHERA	Banked	

80	ETAH	ALIGANJ	KHAIRPURA	Banked	
81	ETAH	ALIGANJ	ASADNAGAR	Banked	
82	ETAH	SHITALPUR	NAGLA JAGROOP	Banked	
83	ETAH	SHITALPUR	MAHUAT	Banked	
84	ETAH	SHITALPUR	SHITALPUR	Banked	
85	ETAH	SHITALPUR	NARORI	Banked	
86	ETAH	SHITALPUR	JALALPUR	Banked	
87	ETAH	SHITALPUR	KASAUN	Banked	
88	ETAH	SHITALPUR	BABRAUTI		Unbanked
89	ETAH	SHITALPUR	DEWKISHAN	Banked	
90	ETAH	SHITALPUR	ON		Unbanked
91	ETAH	SHITALPUR	KAKRAWALI	Banked	
92	ETAH	SHITALPUR	KANSURI	Banked	
93	ETAH	SHITALPUR	N PAWAL	Banked	
94	ETAH	SHITALPUR	MILAWALI	Banked	
95	ETAH	SHITALPUR	KEELAR	Banked	
96	ETAH	SAKIT	DATTPUR	Banked	
97	ETAH	SAKIT	PURBEPAT	Banked	
98	ETAH	SAKIT	PIPALKHERIA	Banked	
99	ETAH	SAKIT	RAIPURA		Unbanked
100	ETAH	SAKIT	BRISINGHPUR	Banked	
101	ETAH	SAKIT	CHILSANI	Banked	
102	ETAH	SAKIT	NIGOH		Unbanked
103	ETAH	SAKIT	SONHAR	Banked	
104	ETAH	SAKIT	MANIKPUR	Banked	
105	ETAH	SAKIT	MAHUAKHERA		Unbanked
106	ETAH	SAKIT	KAWAR	Banked	
107	ETAH	NIDHOLI	JITAULI	Banked	
108	ETAH	NIDHOLI	KHILLI	Banked	
109	ETAH	NIDHOLI	SHANWAZAR		Unbanked
110	ETAH	NIDHOLI	MAJRAU	Banked	
111	ETAH	NIDHOLI	BANTHAL	Banked	
112	ETAH	NIDHOLI	BABSA	Banked	
113	ETAH	NIDHOLI	SUNNASI	Banked	
114	ETAH	NIDHOLI	BHOPATPUR	Banked	
115	ETAH	NIDHOLI	ARHAPUR		Unbanked
116	ETAH	NIDHOLI	GAHETU	Banked	
117	ETAH	NIDHOLI	KHERA	Banked	
118	ETAH	NIDHOLI	KAPRETA	Banked	
119	ETAH	NIDHOLI	PIPEHRA		Unbanked
120	ETAH	NIDHOLI	GARHWALA	Banked	

121	ETAH	NIDHOLI	BARIGWAN	Banked	
122	ETAH	MAREHRA	SIRSATIP	Banked	
123	ETAH	MAREHRA	SARNAU	Banked	
124	ETAH	MAREHRA	NAGRIA	Banked	
125	ETAH	MAREHRA	AKHTAUL	Banked	
126	ETAH	MAREHRA	SIRSABADN	Banked	
127	ETAH	MAREHRA	BAJHERA	Banked	
128	ETAH	JALESAR	NAGWAI	Banked	
129	ETAH	JALESAR	N MITAN		Unbanked
130	ETAH	JALESAR	LOCHANHR	Banked	
131	ETAH	JALESAR	JLRDEHAT	Banked	
132	ETAH	JALESAR	SIMRAU		Unbanked
133	ETAH	JALESAR	MAHANMAI		Unbanked
134	ETAH	JALESAR	MISAULI	Banked	
135	ETAH	JALESAR	UCHAGAON	Banked	
136	ETAH	JALESAR	JAMON	Banked	
137	ETAH	JALESAR	CHIRGAON	Banked	
138	ETAH	JAITHRA	AMRATPUR	Banked	
139	ETAH	JAITHRA	JASRATPUR	Banked	
140	ETAH	JAITHRA	MASAULI		Unbanked
141	ETAH	JAITHRA	ROOPDHANI		Unbanked
142	ETAH	JAITHRA	KATHINGRA		Unbanked
143	ETAH	JAITHRA	GARHIMSUA	Banked	
144	ETAH	JAITHRA	GRSINGHP	Banked	
145	ETAH	JAITHRA	GUHATA		Unbanked
146	ETAH	JAITHRA	SARAUTH		Unbanked
147	ETAH	JAITHRA	KHINYA	Banked	
148	ETAH	JAITHRA	PUWAYAN		Unbanked
149	ETAH	JAITHRA	SAHON		Unbanked
150	ETAH	JAITHRA	PHGNAL	Banked	
151	ETAH	AWAGARH	WALIDPUR	Banked	
152	ETAH	AWAGARH	BADAWAI	Banked	
153	ETAH	AWAGARH	REJUA	Banked	
154	ETAH	AWAGARH	MAKSUD	Banked	
155	ETAH	AWAGARH	KHARARA	Banked	
156	ETAH	AWAGARH	JINAWALI	Banked	
157	ETAH	AWAGARH	BABAR	Banked	
158	ETAH	AWAGARH	NARAU	Banked	
159	ETAH	AWAGARH	BIRNGR	Banked	
160	ETAH	AWAGARH	KHATAUTA		Unbanked
161	ETAH	AWAGARH	PONDRI	Banked	
162	ETAH	AWAGARH	NARORA	Banked	

163	ETAH	AWAGARH	NARHULI	Banked	
164	ETAH	AWAGARH	BURAKAL		Unbanked
165	ETAH	AWAGARH	SAHNAUA	Banked	
166	ETAH	AWAGARH	TIKTPUR		Unbanked
167	ETAH	AWAGARH	ROHINA		Unbanked
168	ETAH	ALIGANJ	LUHARI	Banked	
169	ETAH	ALIGANJ	DAUDGANJ	Banked	
170	ETAH	ALIGANJ	BHARAPURA	Banked	
171	ETAH	ALIGANJ	KAILA	Banked	
172	ETAH	ALIGANJ	ANGADPUR	Banked	
173	ETAH	ALIGANJ	AMROLI	Banked	
174	ETAH	ALIGANJ	KACHHIYA	Banked	
175	ETAH	ALIGANJ	BANIA	Banked	
176	ETAH	ALIGANJ	KOLHAPUR	Banked	
177	ETAH	ALIGANJ	LUHARIKERA	Banked	
178	ETAH	ALIGANJ	AGAUNPUR	Banked	
179	ETAH	ALIGANJ	PHARSOLI	Banked	
180	ETAH	ALIGANJ	SASOFA	Banked	
181	ETAH	ALIGANJ	ALIGANJDEHAT	Banked	
182	ETAH	ALIGANJ	RAAYA	Banked	
183	ETAH	ALIGANJ	JHAKRAI	Banked	
184	ETAH	ALIGANJ	ANGRAIYA	Banked	
185	ETAH	ALIGANJ	KUDAISA	Banked	
Total				**151**	**34**

S.NO	Distric Name	Block Name	Village Name	Banked	Unbanked
1	J P Nagar	Amroha	Panjoo Sarai	Banked	
2	J P Nagar	Amroha	Khera	Banked	
3	J P Nagar	Amroha	Kailbakri	Banked	
4	J P Nagar	Amroha	Jamuna Khas	Banked	
5	J P Nagar	Amroha	Makhdoompur	Banked	
6	J P Nagar	Amroha	Apraula Maybagh	Banked	
7	J P Nagar	Amroha	Gajasthal	Banked	
8	J P Nagar	Amroha	Yahiyapur	Banked	
9	J P Nagar	Amroha	Nanehda Alhyarpur	Banked	
10	J P Nagar	Amroha	Beelna	Banked	
11	J P Nagar	Amroha	Banskheri	Banked	
12	J P Nagar	Amroha	Beebra Khurd	Banked	
13	J P Nagar	Amroha	Mithanpur Kalan	Banked	
14	J P Nagar	Amroha	Baserataga	Banked	
15	J P Nagar	Dhanaura	Chuchaila Kalan	Banked	
16	J P Nagar	Dhanaura	Maleshiya	Banked	

17	J P Nagar	Dhanaura	Kuan Khera	Banked	
18	J P Nagar	Dhanaura	Chakan Bala Mustkam	Banked	
19	J P Nagar	Dhanaura	Fanderi	Banked	
20	J P Nagar	Dhanaura	Rampur Taga	Banked	
21	J P Nagar	Dhanaura	Aajampur		Unbanked
22	J P Nagar	Dhanaura	Papsari Khadar	Banked	
23	J P Nagar	Dhanaura	Basipur	Banked	
24	J P Nagar	Dhanaura	Kaurala	Banked	
25	J P Nagar	Dhanaura	Pelitaga	Banked	
26	J P Nagar	Dhanaura	Sherpur Mustkam	Banked	
27	J P Nagar	Dhanaura	Dhautee	Banked	
28	J P Nagar	Gajraula	Sultanther Mohammedpur	Banked	
29	J P Nagar	Gajraula	Kasheruwa	Banked	
30	J P Nagar	Gajraula	Shahwazpur	Banked	
31	J P Nagar	Gajraula	Chaubara	Banked	
32	J P Nagar	Gajraula	Salempur Gosain	Banked	
33	J P Nagar	Gajraula	Tigri	Banked	
34	J P Nagar	Gajraula	Papsara Khadar	Banked	
35	J P Nagar	Gajraula	Maheshra	Banked	
36	J P Nagar	Gajraula	Mohammadabad	Banked	
37	J P Nagar	Gajraula	kankather	Banked	
38	J P Nagar	Gajraula	Sihali Jagir	Banked	
39	J P Nagar	Gajraula	Yakubpur urf Aagapur	Banked	
40	J P Nagar	Gajraula	Bijoura	Banked	
41	J P Nagar	Gajraula	Shahpur urf Sahabpur	Banked	
42	J P Nagar	Gajraula	Mohrakapatti	Banked	
43	J P Nagar	Gangeshwari	Chakferi	Banked	
44	J P Nagar	Gangeshwari	Nanai Liseda Mustkam	Banked	
45	J P Nagar	Gangeshwari	Burawli	Banked	
46	J P Nagar	Gangeshwari	Niryabli	Banked	
47	J P Nagar	Gangeshwari	Rukhalu	Banked	
48	J P Nagar	Gangeshwari	Kai Mustkam	Banked	
49	J P Nagar	Gangeshwari	Pathra Mustkam	Banked	
50	J P Nagar	Gangeshwari	Dhawarsi	Banked	
51	J P Nagar	Gangeshwari	Gangwar	Banked	
52	J P Nagar	Gangeshwari	Ganga Choli Mustakam	Banked	
53	J P Nagar	Gangeshwari	Sehbazpur Thola	Banked	
54	J P Nagar	Gangeshwari	Sathalpur	Banked	
55	J P Nagar	Gangeshwari	Adampur	Banked	
56	J P Nagar	Gangeshwari	Chandanpur Khadar	Banked	
57	J P Nagar	Gangeshwari	Bans ka Kalan	Banked	
58	J P Nagar	Gangeshwari	Patai Khadar	Banked	

59	J P Nagar	Gangeshwari	Jehtoli Mustkam	Banked	
60	J P Nagar	Gangeshwari	Sirsagoojar Mustkam	Banked	
61	J P Nagar	Gangeshwari	Piploti Kalan Mustkam	Banked	
62	J P Nagar	Gangeshwari	Chachaora	Banked	
63	J P Nagar	Gangeshwari	Rahra	Banked	
64	J P Nagar	Gangeshwari	Rahrai	Banked	
65	J P Nagar	Hasanpur	Bhadora	Banked	
66	J P Nagar	Hasanpur	Mubarakpur Kalan	Banked	
67	J P Nagar	Hasanpur	Baee Khera	Banked	
68	J P Nagar	Hasanpur	Magrouli	Banked	
69	J P Nagar	Hasanpur	Said Nagli	Banked	
70	J P Nagar	Hasanpur	Bawan Kheri	Banked	
71	J P Nagar	Hasanpur	Sutari	Banked	
72	J P Nagar	Hasanpur	Shahpur Kalan	Banked	
73	J P Nagar	Hasanpur	Ikonda	Banked	
74	J P Nagar	Hasanpur	Karanpur Mafi	Banked	
75	J P Nagar	Hasanpur	Habaitpur Banjara	Banked	
76	J P Nagar	Hasanpur	Dagrouli	Banked	
77	J P Nagar	Hasanpur	Kaneta	Banked	
78	J P Nagar	Hasanpur	Shekhupur Jhakri	Banked	
79	J P Nagar	Hasanpur	Agroula Kalan	Banked	
80	J P Nagar	Hasanpur	Tarara	Banked	
81	J P Nagar	Hasanpur	Dhakka	Banked	
82	J P Nagar	Hasanpur	Sakatpur Karanpur	Banked	
83	J P Nagar	Hasanpur	Sohant	Banked	
84	J P Nagar	Joya	Jiwai	Banked	
85	J P Nagar	Joya	Chandnagar	Banked	
86	J P Nagar	Joya	Telipura Mafi	Banked	
87	J P Nagar	Joya	kazi sarai urf Kanker sarai		Unbanked
88	J P Nagar	Joya	Barkhera rajput	Banked	
89	J P Nagar	Joya	Kanpura	Banked	
90	J P Nagar	Joya	Pipli kalan urf Rampur	Banked	
91	J P Nagar	Joya	kailsa	Banked	
92	J P Nagar	Joya	patei Khalsa	Banked	
93	J P Nagar	Joya	sahaspur alinagar	Banked	
94	J P Nagar	Joya	karhat urf ramhut	Banked	
95	J P Nagar	Joya	painti kalan	Banked	
96	J P Nagar	Joya	Sirsa Khumar	Banked	
97	J P Nagar	Joya	Gulariya	Banked	
98	J P Nagar	Joya	Papsara	Banked	
99	J P Nagar	Joya	Rajabpur	Banked	
100	J P Nagar	Joya	Haryana	Banked	

101	J P Nagar	Joya	Dhakia	Banked	
102	J P Nagar	Joya	Nilikheri	Banked	
103	J P Nagar	Amroha	Saidpur Imma		Unbanked
104	J P Nagar	Dhanaura	Lahadbar	Banked	
105	J P Nagar	Dhanaura	Mohammadpur patti		Unbanked
106	J P Nagar	Dhanaura	Kesra	Banked	
107	J P Nagar	Hasanpur	Alipur Khadar		Unbanked
108	J P Nagar	Hasanpur	Luhari Khadar		Unbanked
109	J P Nagar	Hasanpur	Rampur Bhoor		Unbanked
110	J P Nagar	Hasanpur	Soharka		Unbanked
111	J P Nagar	Joya	kakrali		Unbanked
112	J P Nagar	Joya	shekhupur mafi	Banked	
113	J P Nagar	Joya	Atrasi		Unbanked
114	J P Nagar	Joya	Chaudharpur	Banked	
115	J P Nagar	Amroha	Aalampur Kainch	Banked	
116	J P Nagar	Amroha	Dhanauri Meer		Unbanked
117	J P Nagar	Amroha	Naugavan Taga	Banked	
118	J P Nagar	Amroha	Prithvipur Khurd	Banked	
119	J P Nagar	Amroha	Akbarpur Patti	Banked	
120	J P Nagar	Amroha	Jajru	Banked	
121	J P Nagar	Amroha	Kaural		Unbanked
122	J P Nagar	Dhanaura	Deengra	Banked	
123	J P Nagar	Dhanaura	Mudha Khera Khadar	Banked	
124	J P Nagar	Gajraula	Dariapur Burjag	Banked	
125	J P Nagar	Gangeshwari	Gangeshwari	Banked	
126	J P Nagar	Gangeshwari	Dourara	Banked	
127	J P Nagar	Gangeshwari	Pauarara Mustkam	Banked	
128	J P Nagar	Hasanpur	Kala Khera	Banked	
129	J P Nagar	Joya	Didauli	Banked	
130	J P Nagar	Joya	Amroha (Khas)	Banked	
131	J P Nagar	Joya	katai	Banked	
132	J P Nagar	Joya	Meera sarai	Banked	
133	J P Nagar	Joya	Moonda Imma	Banked	
134	J P Nagar	Joya	Puranpur	Banked	
135	J P Nagar	Joya	Pandki	Banked	
136	J P Nagar	Joya	Shaunali	Banked	
137	J P Nagar	Joya	Ikonda		Unbanked
Total				**124**	**13**

***Source : State Level Banking Committee Of Uttar Pradesh, http://www.slbcup.com/FI2000.html**